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1,4-bis(phenylazo)-naphthalene. The applicability of Bucherer's rule to the reactions of NaHSO_3 with the coupling products of 2,4- $\text{KOC}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ (III) with diazotized PhNH_2 , sulfanilic acid, p-phenetidine, and naphthionic acid was tested. Reaction, resulting in 91% 1-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, is described. Qualitative experiments with the azo compounds mentioned showed ease of cleavage at the azo group under the influence of hot NaHSO_3 solutions. The sulfanilic acid derivative was the only one subjected to detailed study because of the relative ease of purifications involved. One of the striking characteristics of the reaction is the rapid decolorization of the hot solution with NaHSO_3 . The reduction also proceeds in the cold but is much slower than in boiling solutions. Slowness of the crystallization in the cold shows that the primary reduction product is the sulfoamino acid, which then breaks down into the amino acid.

"Morphology of the Blood Clot and Chemical Changes of Blood Pigment in Various Stages of Digestion of Female Anopheles Maculipennis MCN," L. V. Yagushinskaya, Cent Malarial Inst

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Immediately upon arrival in the mosquito stomach, the blood separates into the formed components and the plasma, with the latter distributed on the periphery of the wide section of the stomach; because of rapid water absorption, plasma is thickened rapidly, then becomes resorbed under the influence of gastric enzymes. Fibrin precipitates only one hour after feeding and can no longer be seen at the end of the gastric digestion. Erythrocytes rapidly "ball-up" and remain so in the first half of the digestive cycle, then undergo rapid hemolysis. Blood pigment retains its color for many hours and at the end of digestion the mosquito stomach content is that of dark granules of hematin.

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